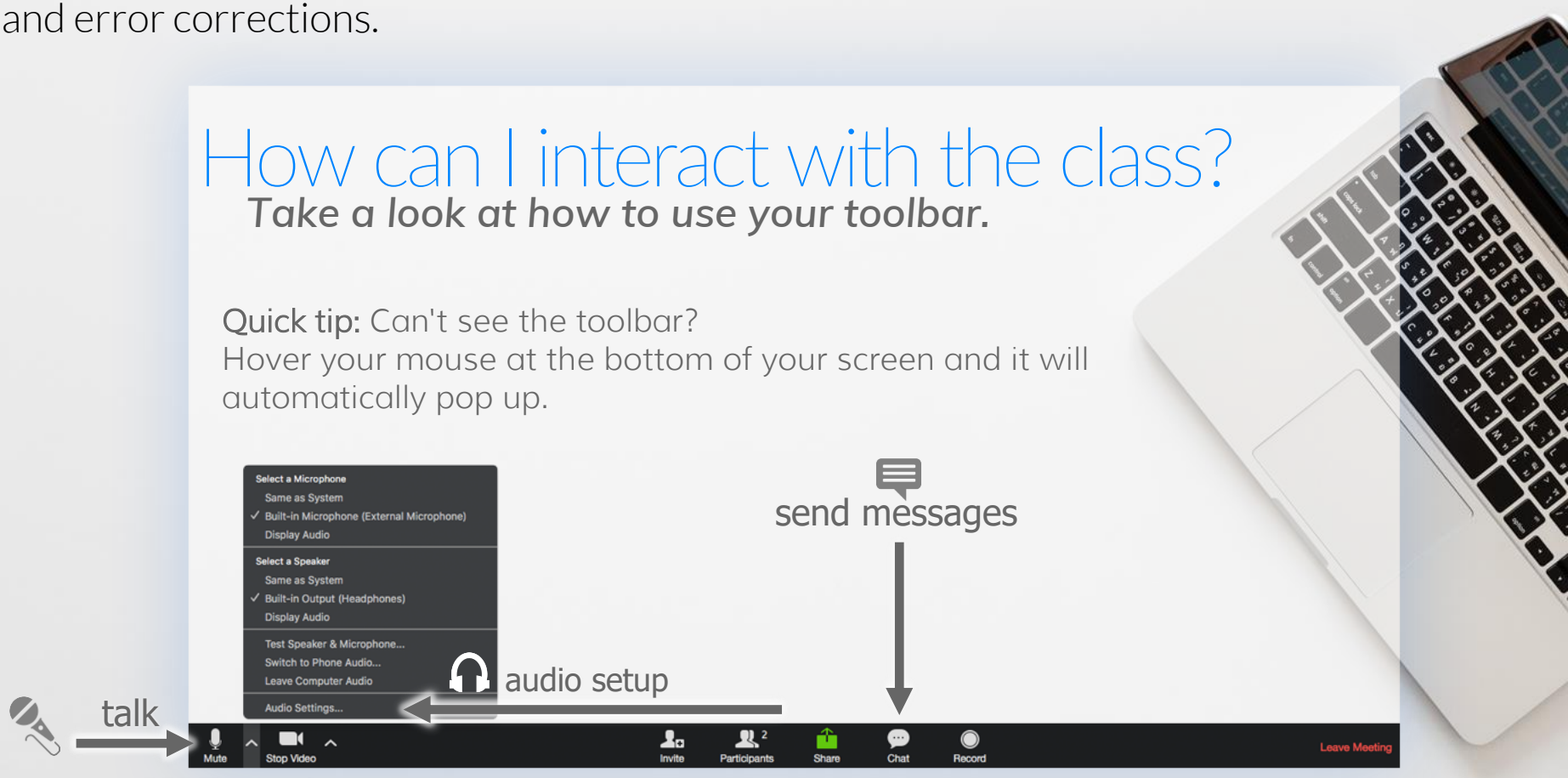
Welcome!

This is a classic class with a small group of students focusing on grammar, vocabulary, and error corrections.

How can I interact with the class?

Take a look at how to use your toolbar.

Quick tip: Can't see the toolbar?
Hover your mouse at the bottom of your screen and it will automatically pop up.



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Grammar: Contractions

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- use contractions with "be."
- make negative contractions.
- use future tense contractions.

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Warm Up

Answer the questions. Listen to your classmates' answers.

- What happens when something contracts?
- Does grammar in your language change in formal and informal situations? Give an example.
- Are the women in the picture speaking casually or formally? How do you know?
- Which contractions with the verb *be* do you already know? Ex: I'm, she's...

Let's Review 1

Do you remember how to conjugate the verb "to be" in the present and past tense? Fill in the chart.

Pronoun	Present Simple "To Be"	Pronoun	Past Simple "To Be"
I	am	I	was
you			
he			
she			
it			
we			
they			

Let's Learn 1

Talk about contractions with your class.

In English, a contraction is the short form of two words. We use contractions frequently with adjectives or with the continuous tenses.

Examples:

He's very short. He's a good golfer. He's hitting balls at the golf course.

They're good students and they're living in the city.

We also use contractions in negative verb phrases with "not."

Some examples of these contractions are: isn't, aren't, wasn't, and weren't.

Identify the contractions in the above example sentences. Then, make sentences using contractions with adjectives or a continuous tense.

Examples:

He’s careful with his collection. He's traveling in Italy right now.

Let's Practice 1

Make a contraction from the list and use it in a sentence.

- they are
- are not
- were not
- he is
- I am
- is not

Example: *They're* hiking with their dog.

Which verb phrases are in present tense? Which are in past tense?

Let's Learn 2

Learn negative contractions with "do." Discuss with your class.

English sentence grammar changes when we make a negative statement with an action verb. The grammar changes in both present tense and past tense. We can make contractions with these phrases. Look at the use of "do" with the verb “want."

Examples: I *do not want* a dog. = I *don’t want* a dog.

They *did not want* pasta for dinner. = They *didn’t want* pasta for dinner.

Note: The verb that follows the *do* contraction is not conjugated.

Tense	Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	Contraction
present	I, you, we, they	want	do not want	don’t want
present	he, she, it	wants	does not want	doesn’t want
past	I, you, we, they, he, she, it	wanted	did not want	didn’t want

Choose another verb and make a similar chart using "do," "does," and "didn’t”.

Let's Practice 2

Make negative contractions with "do“ using the verbs.

say

go

study

drive

- Make a present tense negative contraction and sentence with each verb.
- Make a past tense negative contraction and sentence with each verb.

Let's Learn 3

Learn about future tense contractions and review the chart with your class.

We can make contractions with a subject pronoun and a future tense verb. We use the word "will" for future tense. English speakers often make contractions with "will," and the negative phrase "will not" has a special contraction structure.

Note: The verb that follows the will contraction is not conjugated.

Future Tense Phrase	Contraction
pronoun + will	pronoun + 'll
pronoun + will not	pronoun + won't

Examples:
I will see you tomorrow. = *I'll* see you tomorrow.
She will not work this weekend. = *She won't* work this weekend.

What will you or someone you know do in the future? Tell the class about it using a future contraction.

Let's Practice 3

Read the sentences and find phrase to change to a contraction. Then, change the phrase.

1. Tomorrow, he will call the cable company.
2. I will not go on vacation this month. I will go next month.
3. They will not buy those shoes, because they are too small.
4. We will go to the beach in summer.
5. You will love this T.V. show. You will not regret watching it.

Idiom

Talk about this idiom with your teacher and classmates.

I'll be back. = I will return.

I'm going to see my friend for the weekend. *I'll be back* on Monday.

Are you leaving your house soon? When will you be back?

I'll be back _____.

Let's Learn 4

Learn about negative contractions with modal verbs and discuss with your class.

A modal verb comes before an action verb. It gives more meaning to the sentence. We use a modal verb to say that something is possible or necessary. We can make negative contractions with modal verbs and “not”. Look at the chart.

Modal	Negative Modal	Contraction	Example
can	cannot	can't	I *can't* swim.
should	should not	shouldn't	The company *shouldn't* call so late.
would	would not	wouldn't	I *wouldn't* go rock-climbing.

What pattern do you see for forming contractions from modal verbs?

Use one in a sentence.

The modal verb “would” can also form contractions with subject pronouns.

Would you like to come? *I’d like to come. We’d like to come.*

Let's Practice 4

Respond to the questions. Use a modal verb contraction in each answer.

Respond with a negative answer:

1. Can you see the writing on the sign?
2. Can you meet me on Friday afternoon?
3. Should they bring a gift to our barbeque?

Respond with a negative or positive answer:

4. Would you like to go to dinner with me?
5. Would I look good with green hair?

Ask and answer your own questions with modal phrases.

Pronunciation Practice

Repeat the tongue twisters with your teacher.

I didn't watch the World Cup, but the winning goal wasn't wonderful.

Sarah shouldn't shop so swiftly, should she?

Extension

Use this slide to extend the activity.

Wrap Up

Talk with your class and answer the questions.

Putting it all together:

- What are the subject pronouns?
- When do we use "don't," "doesn't," or "didn't"?
- How do we say "will not" with a contraction?
- Give an example of a negative modal verb contraction.